

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Debar County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL H. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

Will They Be Admitted?

Utah, the principality of Brigham Young, has elected two United States Senators, and she will immediately apply for admission as one of the States of the Union under the new Constitution recently adopted by the Apostles who control the people of that Territory. Will her Senators be admitted, and will the State be received? These questions must be soon met.

We are anxious to see how the Republican

Congress will dispose of these applications. If it had a spare Constitution we would be at no loss to understand how the questions would be decided; but as our institutions will not admit of African slavery while the "twin relics of polygamy" are retained in all its hideousness, we are unable to see how they can consistently receive her. We have a special curiosity to see the vote of Col. HENRY S. LANE, our distinguished Senator in Congress, on that very delicate question. As he presided over the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, and pledged his sacred honor in high words and distressing gesticulations, that the "twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery," should never again disgrace any new State of this happy land. We fear he will fall from grace, and admit Brigham and all his other enormities.

The "Union" Movement.

The bill for the "Union State Convention" is a confession of Republican weakness—a failure. The Republican party is to be abandoned, cast to the dogs, and in its stead a "Union party" is to be formed. The new organization will be controlled by the same men that figured in the Republican party, in all the parties that have opposed the Democracy, with the addition of now and then a recruit attracted by the allurements of the spoils. The "Union party" movement is only a revival of the old dodge which the opponents of the Democracy have resorted to for success. The experience of the past eight years is evidence of this. In 1854 and 1855 the same men who were figuring in the "Know Nothing" organization, in the "Emancipation party," in the People's party, are now the leaders in the proposed "Union party." They succeeded then by deception and fraud, and men were placed in power who, either from incapacity or dishonesty, were a detriment to the public interests. Fanaticism and fraud characterized their administration of the public affairs, and so palpable and gross was this maladministration that in 1856, they were forced to take a new name to be relieved from its odium. Then, in 1860, it was Republican. And what has been the result of the success of this organization as the last State and Presidential elections? Look at its fruits. A gigantic civil war, in which one section of the country is arrayed against the other; official corruption which has no parallel, and which is a burning disgrace to the nation; a public debt, which will amount to not less than one thousand millions of dollars, and a necessary system of onerous taxation, so nicely adjusted, to use the language of a Republican member of Congress, that its thumb-screws will reach the bones of the poor industries, and its clamps will be brought about the industry and resources of the country with crushing power.

We ask the people of Indiana to calmly and earnestly reflect upon the career of the men, who now, under a new and specious guise, again ask your confidence and support. Is there a man in the State who desires a pure government, the preservation of our free institutions and constitutional liberty, a wise and economical Administration of our public affairs, starting with the history of the past and present war, with the face, with all its corruptions and evidences of incapacity, they will be willing to continue the destiny of the State and the nation with those who have proven themselves so utterly unworthy of public confidence? Madness may rule with some, but we can not believe that the good citizens, that those who desire to preserve the Constitution and the Union, as they came to us from our fathers, consecrated by their wisdom and virtue, and to restore the Government to the purity of administration and that just regard for the rights and interests of all sections of the Union, which distinguished the better days of the Republic, will permit themselves to be again deceived, and continue the ship of State with the men, the party, who have well nigh hopelessly wrecked her.

Which One is to be Relieved?

It is evident that there were several hands at work upon the editorials of the Journal on Thursday, for their statements or arguments do not tally. The ostensible editor, in referring to the military movements in the Southwest, remarks:

"The campaign in the Mississippi valley is nearly over. One more fight will finish it. With the crushing of the rebellion in the West, the Confederate Government will be practically destroyed. It may last in name for a month or two, but its power will be gone, its officers refugees, and its name a jest and by word. The days of the rebel Government are numbered."

Another editor, said to be His Excellency, the Governor, in an elaborate and urgent appeal "to the people of Indiana" to favor the "Union" movement, takes an opposite view of the duration of the war. The appeal for unity, the abandonment of all party lines and platforms, is based upon the necessity of such a course to sustain the Government in its efforts to overcome the rebellion. The Governor's editor says:

"The rebels are calling additional troops into the field, and vowing that their separation from the loyal States is final and forever."

Which are we to believe? The ostensible editor of the Journal says, "The campaign in the Mississippi valley is nearly over. The days of the rebel Government are numbered." If this view of the duration of the war is correct, it takes the wind out of the very eloquent, and of course unselfish, appeal of the Governor to the people, to permit by general consent, the continuation of the political power of the country with those who can not have the direction of the Government.

There is beyond every question a perfect propriety in the Republican party abandoning their organization, their party platform and their party issues. They have brought the country to its present condition, and if honest and patriotic

they should turn from the error of their ways. But there is no necessity or propriety in the Democratic party abandoning its organization or its political creed. As it ever has been, it is now the PARTY OF THE UNION. The Democracy have ever sustained the Government, and now, as they always have, are for maintaining the whole power of the Union unimpaired. True as the needle to the pole, they have stood unflinchingly, in sunshine and storm, by the Constitution and the Union, as they came to us from our fathers, consecrated by their wisdom and virtue, and they will ever cling to them, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest closes around him. And the party who sustain the Constitution and the Union are asked to join a "Union" party! A party whose every sentiment has been devoted to the Constitution and the Union is asked to join a "Union" party with the PHILLIPPS, the GARIBOLDI, the GIDDINGS, the SEMMERS, the LOVELL, the HITCHCOCK, who for years have been avowed disunionists and have declared the Constitution, as it came to us from our fathers, "a covenant with death and a league with hell." The hypocrisy of the movement is too transparent. It is a trick to hold on to political power. It is a game which can't win. The Democracy will sustain the Government, will stand by the Constitution and the Union as they came from our fathers, and at the same time can be, as they will be, loyal to their principles and their party.

Governor Johnson on the Objects of the War.

Governor JOHNSON addressed the 3d Minnesota regiment at a dress parade near Nashville, on Wednesday last, in which he states his view of the objects to be attained and the motives which should influence the Federal army in the prosecution of the war:

He hailed the men of Minnesota as the citizen soldiers of the Union, who had come not to injure upon one right, but rather to protect us in the enjoyment of all. Yes, he spoke almost in the words of the sage and soldier of the hermitage, and if that noble old man could know what was going on to-day in Tennessee, it seemed to him that he would burst the cement of his tomb, and walking forth in all his former majesty, would raise his hand and exclaim to the soldiers of the Union, "The Federal Union must be preserved," and then cry to the embattled host, "On to the conflict." It has been thought by the apostles of treason that the North had come here to get negroes free. He knew the North had traveled among her people, and he repelled the charge with scorn. There were Abolition fanatics there, it was true, but he repelled the charge with scorn. Secessionists—but these creatures constituted but a fraction of the great body of the North. The voice of the overwhelming mass of the North, as well as of nine men out of ten who stood before him, was, "We care nothing for you negroes; manage them as best suits you—yourself, but the Union shall be preserved, and you must obey the laws!" (This sentiment was confirmed and endorsed by the soldiers with deafening shouts of applause and cries of "That's so.")

From the Shelbyville Volunteer.

Abolitionism in Disguise.

As was expected, the radical Republicans and Abolitionists have issued a call for a Union State Convention, to assemble at Indianapolis on the 12th of June next. Men are asked to abandon political associations and affiliate with Abolitionists, the life-long traitors and revilers of the Union and the Constitution. As a specimen of literary mendacity and canting hypocrisy we annex the call, and ask the people to carefully observe the ambiguous phraseology of the same. It is to be observed that no proposition is made to cancel the outstanding and unparalleled corruptions practised upon the soldier and the people under the present administration. The present infamous weak and ineffectual Congress is to be continued, the treasonable assertion of Ben Wade and his sympathizers, that the Constitution has ceased to be of binding effect is in fact endorsed. The movement may be cloaked, masked, and concealed with all the language of political wire-workers, and aimed over with expressions of condolence for the soldier and love for the cause in which he is sacrificing comfort, health and life, and expelives against loyal men—men who reverence the Constitution and abide by its provisions—no objection to the Union has never wavered or been questioned. It is immaterial to the opponents of the Democracy may assume, the same shameless corruption and imbecility that now characterizes every branch of the civil Government will continue—the same men, or their exact prototypes, will wiggle themselves into place on clap-trap issues.

The call, sustaining the Government and crushing out the rebellion, is the nearest thing to sickening purity, and only worthy of political knaves and Government thieves. It is the Democracy who have sustained the Administration during the last year of the civil war, and the fact is patent that the rebellion is rapidly sinking, and the Government is determined to win. It is therefore the duty of those left at home to defend the Constitution, which they have gone forth to reinstate over a rebellious community, from the treasonable assaults of fanatics at large.

The people are to be the arbiters of their own fate, by permitting their sympathies to be worked upon and their passions excited by the appeals of carrying demagogues, they are to be misled and treated as the tools of a power, which has proven itself to be both weak and corrupt. The present Congress is a stench in the nostrils of every upright citizen, and thieves in the breach of the Government are supplying the very life blood of the Republic under the plea of "patriotism." The success of this new fangled "Union" movement will fetch no reform, but perpetuate the evils under which the country is already groaning. Here is the call:

Over sixty thousand of the citizens of Indiana have voluntarily taken arms for the defense of the Government, and the preservation of the Constitution and liberties of the people, it is unnecessary to say that those who remain at home to carry on the war, are not less patriotic, and are equally determined to keep on foot party influences, prejudices and discipline, all persons, electors of Indiana, who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and opposed to the disloyal Convention of the 8th of January last, are, without respect to past political associations, invited to meet in Mass Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 15th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of State, to be voted for at the next general election.

And to the end that Indiana may continue to enjoy the high position with the other States of the Union, in the present war, the Convention is called, and the all the energies of the State may be put forth for the effectual suppression of the rebellion, that the Constitution may be respected, its authority acknowledged, and its laws and orders more established all over the land, it is earnestly hoped that all good citizens will, for the time, put aside party, and unite for the country.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

Charity a Home Duty.

A few weeks since, there was published in the police record of a city paper the case of a poor seamstress who had been driven by absolute want to pawn some underclothing—given to her to be made up—in order to buy food for her children, until her employer should pay her what he owed her for work previously done. In the course of the evidence it appeared that the woman was employed to make up drawers, for which she received only 7½ cents per pair.

A very rapid worker can, by working thirteen hours a day, make three pairs of drawers, thus earning 22½ cents; but the average class of sewing women cannot make more than two pairs a day, so that they earn only fifteen cents. The worst part of the story is, that the woman in this case was compelled to pawn part of the material given to her, in order to procure food for her children, because her employer would not pay her punctually the wretched pittance due her; and she

also refused at last to settle a balance due the seamstress unless she deducted fifty cents for each pair of drawers she had pawned.

While such hard cases of destitution on the one side, and oppression on the other, are by no means uncommon in this city among the poor people, and the fact is better known to those who are not supported by street begging, the city is swarming with new comers of a different race, who appear to secure the sympathy and aid of most of the dispensers of charity.

Numbers of men and women of our own race are either wandering about the streets in search of work, or eking out a wretched livelihood by toiling more than half of the twenty-four hours for the mere pittance, while crowds of fugitive negroes from other States are daily received by committees, fated by the "friends of the human race" and quartered upon such families as are willing to receive them rather than to incur the displeasure of the philanthropists; and other families are important for subscriptions to a "fund" for the relief of the "down-trodden" but exceedingly fat and sleek looking slave who has for the first time "inhaled the air of freedom."

While some of our wealthy philanthropists are thus neglecting the wants of their fellow citizens to administer to immigrants enticed from their homes under false pretences, they commit a twofold error, first by neglecting those who most assuredly have the least chance of success, and the best right to their aid; and secondly by fostering a class of immigrants which will not only increase our already redundant population, but will prove anything but a valuable acquisition.

If white men are now able to earn only fifteen cents a day, what may be their condition in another season, when our population shall be increased by a vast immigration of negroes from the Southern States? The true philosophy is in securing the prosperity of any country is the proper distribution of the working population so as to maintain an equilibrium in the productive and consuming elements. Wherever there is an excess of population over the commercial or productive capacity of a country, there will, of course, be poverty, famine, and most probably pestilence and death in aggravated form.

Surely it is the part of wisdom as well as true charity, first to protect the helpless among ourselves, before we invite thousands of mendicants into our midst, to aggravate the sufferings of our neighbors, who are without other resources than to emigrate. Since our philanthropists are so seriously affected with monomania to admit one subject, or to comprehend even that, it is imperative duty of our State and city authorities to do something to allay the growing evil, and to do this as speedily as possible.

The Southern Whites to Leave.

The New York Post, while advocating emancipation and all other kinds of good things for the negroes of the South, says that the white man should be dissatisfied they had better leave. They are thus addressed:

"Go in peace; take your goods with you; seek more congenial climes—go to Cuba, or Brazil, or Mexico, where you find colored slaves existing to please you; or, if you would revel in that species of barbarism, the whole continent of Africa is open to you, excepting only Sierra Leone and Liberia."

Thus the war is carried on, not for the Constitution, nor the Union, nor even for emancipation alone, but for the expatriation of our white citizens.

Do the deluded followers of these Abolition leaders ever reflect as to where their steps are directed? They have been taught to believe that general and immediate emancipation would be a Christian thing. A few days' reflection has surely taught them that they cannot do so. Negroes at the North, and that it will not do to free them without colonizing them, and that it will be immoral to colonize them without their consent, which but few will give. Therefore, could not have been better than their great, they don't know what to do. Some of them begin to believe that so far as genuine philanthropy regard for the negro is concerned, he had better be left in his present condition, which is better than making him a free man, and then a single Abolition agitator has yet been able to do.

They will be equally embarrassed with this proposed persecution of the Southern whites to Cuba or Mexico. The Southern people, in the mean time, are seeking opportunity of revenge for real or fancied wrongs, might plant themselves in Mexico, and there erect a republic of their own, as these same people once did in Texas. What would be the result? They would be recognized by the world—the United States not excepted—as an independent government. Would they be to us what Texas was—a friendly sister? Would not these two American republics present a pair of beautiful models for the imitation of the Old World? Would not the heart of despotic kings sink in view of these examples of popular government—with their mutual feuds, their immense forces, armies and navies, and their vast territories? Let the Frank and file of the Republican party reflect upon it—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

It turns out that the Knights of the Golden Circle are those persons connected with army contracts and Government patronage, who have been robbing the Treasury of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars.

In the course of a single year they have succeeded in abstracting funds to the amount of six millions of dollars, as much as the ordinary annual expenses of the Government during that year. Keep the rank and file of the Republican party reflect upon it—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

CHANGE.—By the State Sentinel we see that Milton B. Hopkins has declined being a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the State Board of Commissioners have selected Samuel L. Rugg (who was voted for in the State Convention) to fill the vacancy. Mr. Rugg is a gentleman of ability, of much experience in the duties of the office, and will be acceptable candidate.—Logansport, Pharis.

NEGROES IN OFFICE.—We see it stated that in the New York custom-house some seven or eight positions, formerly held by white men, are now filled by negroes.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and one day after the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED ORGANIZATION, or to those by whom an increase of fat of the system is desired, the only safe and reliable method of attaining the desired result is by the use of a medicine which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for centuries. Although this medicine is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pints and sold very extensively at the following prices: The full recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can cure herself of all the evils which attend the use of the medicine, and which is perfectly harmless, and of no consequence to the system. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing—P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

RAILROADS.

BELLEFONTAINE R. R. LINE.

Summer Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, trains on this line will run as follows:

Eastward Trains.

2:30 A. M.—Morning Express—Arriving at Union 8:00 A. M., and leaving at 8:15 A. M. for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all Eastern cities. At Sidney with Dayton and Michigan Road for Toledo, and at Bellefontaine with S. D. and C. Road for Sandusky.

Westward Trains.

Mail Train will arrive at Indianapolis 6:30 P. M. and leave at 7:00 P. M. for Cincinnati, Columbus, and all Western cities. Arriving at Union 11:30 A. M.

JOHN BROUGH, General Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, MAY 3d, 1862.

The well-known

HOOLEY'S (LATE)

"Hooley & Campbell's"

MINSTRELS,

R. M. HOOLEY & G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.

From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, N. Y., in their unique, original, and unapproachable

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

For particulars see small bills and posters.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Telephone 25-cent.

FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY

PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY

AT MASONIC HALL,

This Evening, May 3,

ON CULTURE.

THE BEST OF THE COURSE.

ILLUSTRATED by means of the finest collection of

Monuments, Statues, Drawings, Paintings, &c., in

America. Admission 15 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. See

bills.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING & SON'S

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S

PIANOS.

Just received at No. 4 Bates

House, WILLARD & STOWELL.

SCHOOL ORGANS.

A NEW INSTRUMENT—JUST THE THING FOR

Schools, Churches, Academies and Small Churches.

VERY CHEAP.

WILLARD & STOWELL.

STEEL PENS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Gillott's "303," "404," & "170."

Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s Bank

Pen and "303."

Washington Medallion.

Phyeneas's Ink-holding and

Medallion.

Quill and Spear Steel Pen.

At Cincinnati prices, at

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SPENCER & SOWELL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at No. 101 Broadway, New York, by Mr. Spencer, who will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the very best articles of Family Groceries, cheap for cash. He will also be pleased to see his old customers and make new ones.

All persons owing the late firm will please call at the old stand and make settlement by note or cash. Short settlements make long friends. SPENCER & SOWELL.

P. S.—All the outstanding bills are coming to Mr. Spencer, but payments may be made to Mr. Spencer, taking a receipt therefor. [SIGNED] H. M. SOWELL.

DRY GOODS.

AT CALLINANS,

No. 24, East Washington Street.

NEW OPENING

SECOND INVOICES OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS IN

LADIES' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS

AND A NEW ARRIVAL

OF NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED.

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